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outline of the morphology, natural history, classification, geographical distribution, and economic uses of the flowering plants and ferns. The second part, to a great extent rewritten, is a dictionary of the classes, cohorts, families, and chief genera, alphabetically arranged. The third part, to which much has been added, is a glossarial index of English names, economic products, technical terms, specific names, etc. Altogether the volume is a most convenient one for any botanist or botanical laboratory.—J. M. C.

**Library of John Donnell Smith.**—In 1905 JOHN DONNELL SMITH presented to the Smithsonian Institution his herbarium, containing over 100,000 mounted specimens, and his botanical library, containing about 1600 bound volumes. The herbarium has been placed in the U. S. National Museum; but for the present the library is to remain in Baltimore. The collection of books is chiefly taxonomic, and is especially rich in the literature of the floras of Mexico and Central America. This valuable collection has been placed freely at the disposal of botanists, and a very complete and handsome author catalogue has been issued by the Smithsonian Institution as a special publication,<sup>7</sup> in addition to the regular edition (Contrib. Nat. Herb. Vol. XII. part 1). This disposition of his exceedingly valuable herbarium and library emphasizes not only the generosity but also the scientific spirit of the donor.—J. M. C.

**Cryptogamic flora of Brandenburg.**<sup>8</sup>—The third part of the volume on Algae by LEMMERMANN has just appeared. It is devoted entirely to the Flagellatae, all of the recognized seven "orders" excepting the last (Euglenineae) being presented, and that one is begun.—J. M. C.

## NOTES FOR STUDENTS

**Paleobotanical notes.**—NATHORST has begun the publication of an important series of paleobotanical memoirs.<sup>9</sup> The first deals with *Pseudocycas*, a new genus from the Cenomanian Cretaceous of Greenland. It has generally been considered that leaves of the Cycadeae made their appearance first in the Triassic, and thus considerably antedated the true *Zamia*e, which are known earliest from the Tertiary deposits. The author shows that leaves from Cretaceous deposits, which have been described by various authors as belonging to *Cycadites* or even to the living *Cycas*, are in reality not to be included in these genera at all, since they differ from the existing *Cycas* in that each leaf pinnule has a *double* midrib and is attached to the rachis by a broad instead of an attenuated base. On account of these divergences, the author sets up a new genus, *Pseudocycas*.

<sup>7</sup> Catalogue of the botanical library of JOHN DONNELL SMITH, presented in 1905 to the Smithsonian Institution. Compiled by ALICE CARY ATWOOD. Special publication, Smithsonian Institution. pp. 94. July 1908.

<sup>8</sup> LEMMERMANN, E., *Kryptogamenflora der Mark Brandenburg*. Band 3, Heft 3, Algen, 305-496. Leipzig: Gebrüder Borntraeger. 1908.

<sup>9</sup> Kung. Svenska Vetensk. Akad. Handl. 42: no. 5. 1907; 43: no. 3. 1908; 43: no. 6. 1908.